THE TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MOBNING, JULY 21, 1842.

of the N. Y. Market, N. Y. Medical Society, and an Association article, see First

For a Letter from Northern Indiana, and Shay's Rebellion, see Last Page.

Friends of Protection, Henr!

article in yesterday's Merning Herald, [Bennett's] which, under the subsisting relations between that journal and the Palace, may be regarded

as semi-official, vix:

"The but that has passed the House is highly objections able in many respects. The duties on a large immer of structes amount to 2 total proubtion. Lead, ivor, gian, and coarse wood are taxed so high that no revenue what ever will be derived from them, and this is the case with many others. In fact, so odious would this but be to the mass of the people, and so injuriously would it operate upon the commercial and agricultural interests, that it may need be doubted whether the President would not feel himself constrained to withhold his assent to it, even if the Dairrhited against all prohibitory duties—Se in for a retraine tariff and no other—as venue must be the inciple, and Protection the incident. Is the bull now; ag Protection alone is constantly kept in view."

Mark this, gentlemen of Troy! heed it, Rochester Democrat! If Congress could be pusillanimous enough to surrender the Land Distribution, we do not believe the chance of obtaining an efficient Tariff would be at all improved.

To the Mechanics and Laborers Lately in the Employ of the Government.

A most insidious attempt is now making, through The Sun and other organs of Loco-Focoism, to excite your passions against the Whig Members of Congress by gross misrepresentations in regard to your discharge from the public service without pay. Listen to the facts:

I. The motions to cut down the Military and Naval Establishments of the Country (under which Mr. Secretary Upshur has thought proper to order a very general discharge of Workmen from our Navy-Yards, &c.) were made by Loco-Focos, supported by Loco-Focos, and carried by Loco-Foco vokes. We challenge a contradiction of this. Of course, the votes were not and on such a proposition hardly could be party ones; but no man can deny that a decided majority of the Loco-Facos voted to reduce the Naval Appropriations and a smaller majority of the Whigs voted the other way. We consider the reduction proper and necessary. n view of the actual condition of the Treasury Revenue, Public Debt, &c. but it was carried as above stated. How, then, are the Whigs respon sible? II. But the Whigs are blamed because Congress

has not yet passed the Military and Naval Appropriation bills. Before you condemn them for this look back through a file of papers, and see who has wasted the time of Congress from the commencement of the Session. On the very reference of the President's Message (the first regular business of each Session,) Mr. Atherton of N. H. moved to change the uniform order of reference of that portion relating to Discriminating Duties, and on this led off in a debate which consumed weeks before the question could be reached .-Then came the struggle to repeal the Bankrupt Law-backed by the entire strength of Loco Focoism-and this consumed a month. Then came the Loan Bill-an absolutely occessary measure, which Loco-Focoism exhausted weeks more in resisting. Next, the Apportionment bill, on which Loco-Focoism put forth all its energies in desperate opposition, because the majority insisted on a face and uniform system of choosing Members of Cougress by single Districts throughout the Union leaving each State to arrange its own Districts -And so on the ' Little Tariff,' the great Tariff, and and all other measures through the session. The minority have virtually said to the majority, "You shall do as we dictate, or we will resist, obstruct, embarrass, defeat, to the utmost stretch of our power." If the Whigs give free range to debate, business is obstructed and they are cursed because nothing is done. If the majority adopt more stringent rules, and try to get ahead, a yell is raised sgainst tyranny, gag-laws, &c. The critical state of the Finances, the decennial Apportionment, necessity of raising the Tariff, &c., have thrown as extraordinary amount of labor on this Congress With four-ninths of the Members determined to resist every thing, and a President to aid them by should be concluded at an early day? And the large Appropriation bills are almost always among

the last acts of the Session. And now as to the specific accusation that the Military and Naval Appropriations are delayed, we bes leave to remind the cavilers that it is of n use to make appropriations when there is no mo ney in the Treasury. Such is the case now .-Congress might appropriate Millions, and all to no purpose while there is nothing to pay with. The House has therefore taken hold at the right end, resolving to provide the Revenue first, and ther appropriate it. Is not this right? The Lear cannot be negotiated till capitalists see where the means of payment are to come from. Whenever the Tariff bill shall have been passed and signed, then the Loan will be instantly available; then the Appropriation bills will be passed, and their pas sage will amount to something. Now it would be a mockery. Working Men of Brooklyn and else where to whom the Government is indebted! look carefully and you will see whence the real obstruction to your payment proceeds. It hails from 'Veto

15 If the Editor of the Rochester Democrat does not already understand that we WOLD NOT give up the Land Distribution for any improve ment in the Tariff which it is possible to secure thereby, we must despair of making ourself understood. If he does not understand that we hold it utterly impossible to secure the passage of any Protective Tariff at all if the Land Distribution is surrendered, we shall not be able to make that point plain either. If he does not perceive that Capt. Tyler's course is dictated by treacher us hostility to the Whig Party-and its Policy and a de sire to please his new allies, and that he would be as likely to Veto a Protective Tariff without as with the Land Distribution if his new friends desired it, he does not understand the matter as we do, and may obtain some light from a paragraph we copy to-day from the Heraid. And if he does not understand how 20 per cent, duties with a fair and just Home Valuation-specific of course, and with reasonable minimums where specific values cannot be otherwise settled, as in Mr. Simmons's bill-may be better than 40 per cent, duties under the old system of Foreign or Importers' Valuation, and yet not appraise goods at twice their 'real value, we may not be able to aid him there either. | the liberty of once more apprising Mr. WINTHBOT On thing we beg him to understand: we would never again change a single feature of any bill before Congress to avoid an apprehended Vetonever, never, NEVER! The principle of Congressional supremacy ever Executive Will in matters of Legislation has been surrendered to be spit upon to sustain the rights and the interests of the Peoonce too often already.

GROSE PIRATICAL OUTRAGE. - tee Arthereohora, Parker, arrived bere yesterday with pine wood, from Virginia. The schooner halls from siken. While at York River, she experienced no trouble from the execution of the 'Nigger Law, as it is called in Virginia, which subjects every vessel from New-York to a search, and to pay fees of ten and sometimes sleven dollars. eft York River, and was forced by stress of weather into Watchprig, Accomac Co., for harbor. Here she was boarded by sixteen men under the command of Thomas T. Cropper. armed with guns, pikes, pistols and Bowie-knives Among them was a large negro armed with a pike-They came on board the vessel, and although in New-Jersey, and was bound to New-Jersey, ve they proceeded to search her and demanded their fees .- Will not Gov. Pennington look to this !-The same party boarded the schooner Arrival, of Flushing, and kept her papers. KF There has long been a camplicated litiga-

tion in progress in our city between a Rev. Mr. Verren on one side, and Messrs. De Bullion and Barthelemy, formerly of his (French Protestant) congregation, involving charges of fraud, lying, lechery, conspiracy, and perjury against the respective parties, or most of them. We have often been incited to publish articles on one side or the other, but declined, considering it a matter excludvely for Courts, and not at all for newspapers-We only had a general knowledge that Mr. Verren had obtained a triumph and procured the con viction of his adversaries and their sentence to Blackwell's Island, when we heard a few days since that one of them had procured indictments or processes of some kind against Mr. James R. Whiting (District Attorney) for subornation of perjury, and Mr. Robert H. Morris, (now Mayor, for false imprisonment, (as Recorder,) in sentence ing him to Blackwell's Island after he had been allowed (as is alleged) a new trial, or a stay of proceedings preparatory thereto. This news read ed us through the Loco-Foco papers, accompanie by a most absurd outcry that these prosecution had been got up by Whigs for Political effect -or, in other words, to get Mr. Whiting out o office! (As though it needed any thing of the sort to ensure his removal in due season.) We knew at once that this was a very foolish untruth but it has been followed up by a series of equally ridiculous attempts to give this matter a part aspect-the last of which is a communication i vesterday's Journal of Commerce accusing Hon-F. A. TALLMADGE, our present Recorder, of aiding and pushing on these prosecutions, sending for a witness to Blackwell's Island, handing in the indictment to the Grand Jury, &c. All this, we are fully fortified in saying, is utterly false. Mr Tallmadge, so far from aiding the prosecution, was not aware of its existence while the ap plication for an indictment was pending, and was astonished when he learned it afterwards. This is all we need say at present; but if this game of endeavoring to turn a Judicial inquiry into a Poli tical matter is not abandoned, we shall be led to believe that certain high functionaries are someow in trouble in the premises.

IF MAYOR MORRIS continues to avail himself of every paltry pretext to obstruct the direct course of business. His reasons for refusing to sign certain checks for bills ordered to be paid by the Joint Committee on the Croton Aqueduct are nearly qual in sophistry and quibbling to his last proclamtion to the late office-holders. The chief chargerefused to be paid by the Mayor are the expense arising from a litigation in the Court of Chancery between the Water Commissioners and the Comporation, and the expenses of the Commissioner in the Spring of 1841, at Albany. The Levislaure in the year 1834, authorized the construction of the Croton Aquedect, and created the Water Commissioners to execute the work. By that ac he State gave full power to the Commissioners to onstruct and complete the whole work, and no restrictions as to their jurisdiction were imposed. I 1840, the Corporation for party purposes, invade the province of the Commissioners and commence laying pipes in the City. The Water Commission ers obtained an injunction against the Corporation but, on technical grounds alone, the bill was dis missed. About the same time the Loan Bill to prosecute the work was under discussion in the his Vetoes, how was it possible that the business | Legislature, and to prevent its loss the Commisand with their assent, an act was passed giving to the Corporation the control of the work below Murray Hill. The litigation had been entered into in good faith and for the purpose of testing the rights of the parties, and the subsequent action of the legislature on the Loan Bill fully justified the Commissioners in the view they had taken of their own rights. There was no need of a clause in the Loan Bill restraining the Commissioners from proceeding below Murray Hill, if, by the act of 1834. their rights and powers extended no lower than that point. The contest was between equals, not between a principal and his agent; both the Wate Commissioners and the Corporation being equally the agents of the people. The Water Commi ers were at Albany, for the benefit of this City, engaged in advocating the passage of this Loan Bill, and to that end co-operating with the Comp troller and other officers of the then City Govern ment. The expenses of the latter gentlemen, it is presumed, were quietly paid; those of the Commissioners, which were equally important, are unpaid to this day. This statement of the facts is the case have been condensed from the remarks of Ald. Dodge of the Third Ward, as reported in the

> American. IF Reuben M. Whitney, the notorious Pet Bank familiar of Messrs. Van Buren, Woodbury & Co. has coaxed a Whig to unite with him in the establishment of a neutral paper at Philadelphia, through which he is engaged in uttering the foulest and most outrageous libels upon Mr Clay and the Whig majority in Congress. Witness his assertion that Mr. Clay is endeavoring to advance the interests of an aristocratic minority. at the expense of the great body of the American People! So in his last paper he has a column base falsehoods, of which the following is a fair

"Congress proclaim to the world, that they co tinue in session-not to legislate not to succor the country, and afford relief to the people-but to 'make a President!' To secure offices for them-selves, their friends and their families! They avow the treason! They glory in their shame. The defy the PROPLE. Let them beware, how far the carry their defiance."

Now we care little what Loco-Foco falsehoods this notorious knave may utter, even under the treacherous garb of neutrality; but we shall take ATWILL, whom we esteem as a Whig and a gentleman, that he is disgracing himself irretrievable by permitting his name to be used as a virtual en dorser of such fiendish calumnies on the trus hearted men who are now doing all in their power ple. What say you, Mr. A. ?

The Land Question.

The Portland Eastern Argus costroverts the for that the Land Distribution will secure to the New Jersey, is owned there, and is bound to Ho- | Old States their just share of the Proceeds of the Public Lands by the following naked assertions: In the first place there is not the slightest danger that or new States, interested to vote for the gift of the public mile to the States in which they he, will ever have necessarily much less a majority in Congress. But apposing they should be also to obtain a majority they mild vote the whole to the necessarily much a stribution act, as they could in the proceeds were flowing to the National Treasury."

Now, we oppose to these assertions recorded acts. It is a fact that many Members of Cengress rom the Old States have voted to graduate the rice of the Public Lands down in twenty-five year to nothing, along with the lossest Preemption Laws, which would have practically destroyed the interest of the Old States in the Lands. Here is Old States will be strong enough of themselves to do so, but that they will purchase aid by lag-toll ng or Presidential votes, as they have done or ow. And we are confident that the New-Engand Members who thus voted to despoil New England would never have done so if the money and been directly coming home to their constitu ents. Is not this, at the least, extremely probable

IF . Why not keep the Tariff question disinct from the Land Distribution?' inquire the usidious enemies of Protection to American Laow. Sits, your own men formed and forced the connection, against the carnest protest and united vote of the friends of Protection. No friend of Protection or the Land Distribution ever wished the two united; but it was done against their res ute efforts by a coalition of the Free Trade and Loco-Foco Members of Congress, expressly approved by John Tyler. All we are doing now is o get the two measures separated. Yet the Alany Argus, Troy junto, and all the insidious enenies of Protection are denouncing the Whigs for blending the two questions!

Massachusetts-Special Election .- An Elec ion was held in the Ninth Congressional District in Monday for a Member of Congress in place of Hon. William S. Hastings, deceased. The result is probably so choice, a great number of the Whigs, disliking Mr. Goodrich, having cust their votes for Mr. William Jackson, who is a sound Whig on most questions, but who was proposed by the Abolitionists. We have the vote of 15 towns, which add up as follows:

For Samuel G. Goodrich, (regular Whig)...1,360 Scattering

PENNSYLVANIA .- The Apportionment still lingers in the Legislature. Mr. Clark of Dauphin ubmitted to the House a Compromise bill or Monday, which was considered by sections, approved and passed two readings; but, on the vote o order the hill to a third reading, the Speaker innounced the discovery just made by him that it would give the Whigs ten of the twenty-four Districts and leave three doubtfel-which he would ever agree to. So the bill was knocked in the end-51 to 35.

The bill so killed appears to have been a very fair one, and not so favorable to the Whigs as the Speaker stated. The only Counties it divides are Philadelphia, Lancaster, Somerset and Alleghaay-all but Somerset too large for single Districts. We now doubt whether any will be agreed on.

THE ILLINOIS BOUNDARY QUESTION .- The Commissioners to locare the lands granted by the Inited States to Illinois having made the princi oal part of their selections north of the line drawn he west from the southerly bend of Lake Michigan, claimed by Wishonson as her boundary by the ordinance of 1707, Gov. Day of Wiskonsan has ent a letter to Gov. Carlin of Illinois, notifying im to refrain from selecting public lands for the ise of that State, within the territory claimed by

The venerable Noan Wensten delivered a iscourse at Amherst on July 4th, upon the hisory of Pelitical Parties since the commencemen. of the Government. We hope it will be published.

CP Col. JAMES P. BULL, one of the most promsent and energetic citizens of Northern Pennsylvania, died at Towanda, Bradford county, on

quelianna county. Pa., on the 5th, aged 54 years. DF Mr. VAN BUREN arrived at Albany on Tues-

day evening, on his return from his long tour. IF Chapman, the 'crowing' Editor in Indiana, has just been cast in a verdict of \$900 for mali-

TT The OLIVE PLANT is one of the three small and cheap periodicals devoted expressly to Temperance which we desire to commend to public favor, since the pressure of News and Politics prevents our publishing so much on that subject as we could wish. These little messengers of good hould be sent into every family, to strengthen and cheer the strictly temperate, to admonish and re-form the otherwise. Will not the never-weary in well-doing think of it?-The Olive Plant is edited by a Lady, and devoted specially to the advocacy and history of the Temperance Reform as urged forward by or beneficial to Women. J. D. John-

TT THE CHICORA is the name of a new weekly caper published at Charleston It resembles the New-York Mirror in external appearance, and has the praiseworthy aim of calling forth the undeveloped literary talent of the South, and awakening a sympathy with the North.

IF A new Annual, to be called the Christian Souvenir, is to appear at Boston, with articles from Rev. President Beecher, Rev. Dr. Brownell, N. P. Willis, Mrs. Sigourney, &c.

RF A fire broke out vesterday morning between our and five o'clock, in a grocery store at the corner of Charlton and Varick streets, owned and occupied by Messrs. McGuire. Considerable lamage was done to the building and stock. A runk containing seven or eight hundred dollars

CP Capt. Robert Watts King, aged about 26, lied suddenly at Salem on Saturday last. He faltered at dinner table as if falling asleep, and died without a word or a groan. His death is supposed o have been caused by a congestion of blood on

GF Some burglars entered a house in Philadelhis on the 19th ult., but four of them were caught by the police officers who were lying in wait for

Excursion of this School, (postponed yesterday morning on account of the rain,) will take place this morning, at haif past 2 o'clock. The School will meet at 7 o'clock in the Church. The steambout Fairfack. TT NOTICE -- ORCHARD-STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL -- The past a circle. The School will meet at 7 o'clock in the Church. The steambout Fairfield, chartered for the occamo, will start from the foot of Rivington-street, at half-past a circleck, precisely. Tickets can be had of Mr. Conant, 200
Grand-street, of Mr. Watkins, 16 Chatham-street, and at the Unconquered Vermont!

The following Declaration of Principles and Objects we find among the Resolutions adopted by the late Whig State Convention of Vermont. It is substantially the same that we have a hundred times presented, both before and since the last Presidential Election; but, as it is a part of the systematic policy of our opponents to assert and reassert the falsehood that the Whig Party has no distinctive Principles, or dare not avow them, we ask earnest heed to the summary of Principles set forth by the Wkigs of Vermont. It is as follows:

Resolved, I. That, in again entering the field of colitical contest, we do so in behalf and in support

of the following principles and aims:

1. A Tariff, not a 'Judicious Tariff,' nor a simple 'revenue Tariff,' but a sound and adequate Protective Tariff, which will secure American Laor from ruineus forcign competition, encourage he toil and enterprise of the Producer and the onsumer, the Farmer, the Manufacturer, Mechanic, and render the United States what they of right ought to be,' but what they other wise cannot be, 'Free and Independent States.

The Distribution, among the several States o whom it belongs, of the Proceeds of the Sales

of the Public Lands.

3. The exercise of the constitutional power, reposed in the Federal Government alone, to public a 'Uniform Currency' by means of which exchanges may be equalized, and the business and the commercial operations of the people may be facilitated and protected. 4. That just economy in the administration of Government, both State and Federal, which is de-

manded by the spirit of our Republican institutions.

5. The absolute predominance of Law and Or-der; and the redress of political grievances, whether real or imaginary, only by their instrumentality.

One Presidential Term :-

7. The alteration of the Constitution by a modification of the Veto power, so as to protect the people from its abominable abuse, in the hands of isguided ambition, whether exhibited in the sensibility of a paraded conscience, or in the less questionable form of Executive resentments.

1. The abridgement of Executive influence and ower; so as to secure the independence of the rdinate branches of the Government.

The freedom and purity of Elections.
 To secure the separation of the Purse and the Sword—the Treasury under the exclusive con-

rol of Congress.

11. The protestion and advancement of the cause of Education, as a great State interest in a popular government, and considered, from the Cammon School to the University, as a connected and indivisible system.

Resolved, II, That we submit the foregoing

statement to our opponents, and pledge ourselves, if they will controvert and overthrow our principles, that we will give up our men.

Anecdote of the Progress.

A friend recently traveling in panied Mr. Van Buren through that part of his ate Political tour which lay in that State, and has written us an account, which indicates a great lack of enthusiasm among the Ex-President's Wolverine' admirers. It is so late now that we shall not publish the narrative, but be content with the following encedote of Mr. V. B.'s dinner at Ann Arbor, the future capitol of Michigan

" Mr. Van Buren dined at the American, and o course was scated next to the Ladies-at the head of the table. The wife of a U.S. officer, who had two little boys, was to be scated just above him. His Excellency, taking his seat before the boys took that one too near the lady, which forced the younger lad to sit below him, and brought him betwixt the two. The elder, who is about 10, handsomely introduced himself and his mother, and a lively conversation had commenced, when the younger brother, feeling a little slighted, 'cut in' as follows: "Mr. Van Bucen, are you a Log Cabin man? I am." The question, simple and evet as it was, received no answer.

EFFCIS OF LIGHTSING .- At Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the morning of the 8th, a wooden house was struck by lightning, and partially demolished. A stove was driven against the walls, as were the hairs, &c. Boards and timbers were torn to pieces, and the bricks scattered in all directions. There was a remarkable preservation of human life amid the destruction. In one corner of the lower room was a bed with a sick person on it, and in the other corner another bed with two men watching with the sick. In a corner of the room above was a bed with the head close to the chimney, containing a woman and a little girl. The beds were capsized, the inmates ejected, and in, on and around the beds were bricks and fragments, Hon. PHILANDER STEPHENS, formerly a such as had broken, with the force the lightning not, you neglect what, it strikes me, is an object Member of Congress, died at Springville, Sus- had imparted, both furniture and walls. Yet, astonishing as it may seem, not a person in the house received the slightest injury.

JAMES RIVER CANAL.-The Richmond Whig states in reference to the damage by the freshet to the James River canal that no dams are injured-and no masoury, except the Culvert at Beaver Creek, near Lynchburg—one of the arches of which gave way from the rush of the water; but that there are many small breaches, the cost of which will be \$50,000, and time required to put the canal in navigable order will be five or six weeks.

JAMES RIVER FRESHET .- It is calculated that 300,000 bushels of wheat have been swept off by the flood between Lynchburg and Richmond. Mr. Raines, Superintendent of the Canal, who came down the whole line from Lynchburg, reports that at least one half of the wheat crop on the river has been swept away, and much of the remaining half njuted-that not a plant in a thousand of the river tobacco is standing—and that the corn is most se-riously injured, much of it being laid prostrate or

washed up by the roots, while a part has been immersed, and must saffer from it.

It is curious that during all the rain we have had Goochland, Louisa, and Hanover, have suf-

fered from drought. STORM AT EDENTON, N. C .- A storm of uncommon violence was experienced at Edenton on the 12th inst. which prostrated trees, fences, &c. We learn from the Harp and Compiler, that the vessels in port were all driven from their moorings except schr. Washington. The schooners Virginian Dunbar, and Carolinian, were blown out of the haror; the former lodged upon Reedy Point, the latter had not been heard from. The schr. Jewett, Underhill, went ashore on John's Island. The Edenton Packet, lying near Johnson's Bridge, went

In the country, the corn was prostrated and the blades whipped to shreds. Coffield's mill-dam was and much damage thereby done .-The float bridge at Hertford was also carried away

BREACH IS THE CANAL.—The Comptroller has eccived a letter from Mr. Hoffman, written at the equest of the Superintendent, and dated at Herkimer, Monday morning, 74 o'clock, July 18th, which states that the culvert near the Fort Herkier lock gave way last night. The culvert is one of the enlarged ones, with a double arch, and to appearance part of the East side has undermined and fallen in. The Superintendent thinks the breach a serious one to repair, as the work is new. It is supposed, however, that it may be speedily repaired. [Albany Argus.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th says The trial of the case of Wm: L. Peck vs. Wm Neil, the second growing out of the upset of the stage near the Marietta last summer, was conclud ed yesterday by a verdict for the plaintiff for \$3000 damages. The two verdicts found for this one act of carelessness amount to \$8000.

Human Elevation.

To the Editors of the Tribunt and the Public Journals of New-Yes It is now, I believe, over four Banths that the Pribune has centained daily an artice on " Asso ciarion," the Advocates of which have sought to make known to their fellow citizens ad country men the practicability of so ameliorativithe cor dition of all Classes, that Poverty, and Stafe, and Crime would be banished from our earth. And yet, strange to say, the Press, in our city has taken no notice at all of any of their efforts ha neither praised nor consured their doctrine_ Wherefore this silence ! Is the subject not wo thy the consideration of those who consider then selves the "guardians of the public weal"? Let them look again and see what the followers of Charles Fourier have in view. Do they proposto introduce any new element of Discord and Strife into society? Do they attempt to mise a hue-and-cry against the rich! Do they attack Religion, or any of the chartered Rights of any portion of their fellow men? To all these questions the following words of Fourier furnish a satisfactory answer :

"My object," says he, " is to conciliate all parties by creating abundance of wealth, rendering Industry Attractive, and explaining the true mechanism of human desires. I disapprove all policy which would excite revolutionary viole and class me among political agitators; and I re-pudiate all those who might, after my death make any such abuse of my conciliatory principles, which serve the interest of all parties

No. The operation (if successful) of the sys tem of Fourier would be the realization of the aspirations of the wise and good of every age and dime-the human race living in friendship and harmony; developing all the passions, faculties and talents with which God has endowed them: and enjoying a rich profusion of the productions of Nature and Art.

Now, it appears to me, that when a system is laid before the public, having in view the accomplishment of so much good, unattended too by any thing injurious to a single human being, " a decent regard " to their characters as chroniclers of passing events should influence the conductors of the Press to take some notice of it. Political boundary line between Missouri and Iowa was laid changes do not effect much permanent good, nor is aside, Mr. Danda expressing the carnest hope that it possible that they should; nor can, indeed, any really great amelioration take place so long as our great practical end is not attained-ATTRACTIVE INDUSTRY, which is one of the first features, it strikes us, of Fourier's System. If all could, to morrow, rise twice as rich as the richest man nov living, no real benefit would, in the absence of system of Attractive Industry, accrue to society pecause no guarantee would be introduced secure ing the temporary good so conferred. Possessing wealth, the Mass would abandon Labor, because it is repugnant; the riches which exist would soon be consumed, and poverty would again come upon the world.

Pause, reflect on this, Editors of our Public Jone nals, and if you cannot controvers it, spread this great Truth before men and aid in convincing Mankind of its importance. If it is a truth, the are the questions which daily fill your columns of at least secondary importance. Would a National Bank, or a Sub-Treasury; would a Protective Tariff or Free Trade; would the triumph of the Democratic or the Whig party materially influence the condition of the Mass? Would either of these neasures, would all of either class make Industry Attractive? Why do you then rack your brains with the discussion of principles which never can he satisfactorily settled in the present state of society ! Only think of the incongruity which our boasted advancement in civilization presents, when mer, of taient, of real learning, are not yet agreed whether free trade or prohibitory commercial nactments conduce most to National Prosperity:

Editors of newspapers, I have observed that the Advocates of Association and Attractive Industry have not complained of your silence : I will speak for them; I think that their efforts have a claim upon your notice, and upon every man who takes an interest in the welfare of his race; even if they mistake the right way, they propose for your consideration some noble, grand and sublime objects which have never yet occupied the attention, the energies and efforts of any set of men in power If their views as to the advancement of these glo rious ends are correct, you can aid them very much through your means of publicity. If you do of late years scarce, are not backward. of great and supreme interest.

A CONSTANT READER.

FROM PORTO RICO.-Captain Hatch, of the bris Mary Averill, from Guayama, sailed July 6th, in-forms us that just before he left abundant rains fell on the South side of the island, after a long contin-uance of drought. The canes had suffered much, but the planters still hoped to make an average crop unless there should be a recurrence of very

STEAMER EDNA .- The Judge of the Criminal Court in St. Louis, directed the attention of the Grand Jury on the 5th inst. to the case of the steamboat Edna. They commenced an immediate in atter. Meantime, the jury of inquest have returned a verdict that the explosion was caused by the culpable neglect of the Second Engineer, who was himself killed.

AN INFANT KILLED BY ITS INSANE MOTHER. —About noon on Saturday, Ellen Gannon, an in-sane woman, residing in Burgess alley, Boston, in one of her unconscious moments threw her infant daughter out of a fourth story window. The child fell upon its head, and died instantly from concus-sion of the brain. It was but twenty-one months

In the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, Chief Justice Shaw, on Saturday delivered an important opinion, declaring that combination of workmen to raise or fix the standard of their wages is not an indictable offence. The decision given in the case of some journeymen boot-makers who had been indicted for a conspiracy.

IF Whig State Convention.- A STATE CON VENTION, to be composed of Delegates from the several Counties in the State, equal to their representation in the House of Assembly, will be held at Syracuse, on Weslass. day, the 3th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor, to be supported by the Whig Electors of this State, at the ensulag election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed proper by the Convention.

County Convention in their respective counties, and appoint their Delegates to the State Convention, and the Central Corresponding Committee for their respective counties. Corresponding Committee for their respective counties, and transmit the names of such committee, with their ad-dress, to the Chairman of the State Committee, at Albany.

12,1842
LEWIS BENEDICT,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JAMES HORNER;
SAMFORD COBB,
ROBERT THOMPSON,

State Central

D Doctor Lardner's Lectures,-The second edition of Doctor Lardner's Course of Lectures delivered a Niblo's is just published and for sale at this office. Price a 25 cents. The subjects embraced in the Lectures are Electricity-The Sun-Galvanism-The Fixed Stars-Mag netic Needle-Laitude and Longitude-Bleaching, Tan-ning-Popular Fallacies-Light-Falling Stars-Temporary Stars-Historical Sketch of Astronomy-Dew-Science and ed by Art-Scientific Discoveries-Sound-Vibrations of the Retina-Veltaic Battery-Steam Engines of Great Britain and America BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The Southern Mail brings nothing from beand Petersburg, Va. Our correspondent's letter failed to reach us

his morning. We make up the following sumnary of doings in Congress from the Washington

In Congress, Tessoav, Joly 19, 1842.
In Senatz, Mr. Barks, from the Committee on Pensions, to which a Resolution of inquiry upon he subject had been referred, reported the folwing joint Resolution:

awing joint Resolution:

Resolved by the Strate and House of Representatives of the Existed States of Justice on Congress anomalied. That the benefits of the act entitled "An act gravits: hiddeny and peasants to certain widows," any queed the 7th July of July 1888, shall not be withdrid from any walow where hashed dust after the passage of the act of 7th July, 1822, and he fore the act of the 7th July, 1838, it otherwise trialled to the

The Resolution was debated by Messrs, Bares od CALHOUN, and postponed till the next day.
Mr PRESTON, agreeably to notice, on leave, is-Suced the following joint Resolution:

Residently the Scurte and House of Bry-to-enlatives of the United Season of American in Congress assembled. That any sums bere-tier appropriated to carry into effect treaties for the exting seminator of the Indian titles to lambs, shell tyres minutes in the treating yout of the proceeds of the sales of the lands acquired by the treaty under which the appropriation is made.

This Resolution was also postponed; and the remainder of the day was occupied by a discussion of a large number of private hills.

In the House, Mr. Casey asked leave to offer

the following resolution:

Resulted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled, That the two Houses will adjourn, sine doe, on Monday, August I, at The House refused to suspend the rules to re-tice the resolution: Yeas \$1; Nays \$4.

On motion of Mr. Pope, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Gilmen in the Chair,) and re-

sumed the consideration of business appertaining to the Territories. They first took up the bill appropriating money for the construction of harbors in Wiscossin Ter-ritory. This was delated by Mesats. H. Dodge, Roosevelt, Reynolds, John C. Clarke, Fillmore, Grainen, Pope, Howard, Granger, Acnold, J. P. Kennedy, R. W. Thompson, Barnard, Mathiot, Adams, S.c.: some amendments were maile, and the bill was laid aside to be reported. Other Territorial bills relating to Wisconsin, Iowa, and Fio-rida were next passed upon. The bill fixing the

it would be passed to-morrow, as the settlement of this boundary question was necessary to prevent collision between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa. The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Crops.

N.w. York. - The Wheat Harvest has com-menced in Caledonia, Le Roy, and other points in these regions. The crops never were better. The est week of fair, warm weather, has bad a most salutary influence upon all spring crops. Hay is heavy. Potatoes promise well—Corn has received a fine start, and fruit looks fine. Indeed, a boun-tiful Providence is preparing a rich reward for the husbandman. PENNSTLVANIA .- Our farmers are now in the

midst of Wheat Harvest, and glorious weather they have, and have had for ten days post, to gather in their crops. The Rye in Lancaster County is near yall harvested; and one week more of the able weather will find the greater part of our Wheat safely secured. [Lancuster Examiner. Onto .- We have had five days of the finest Har-

est weather imaginable. More favorable weather or securing our immese Wheat crop, could not be desired, and the prospect now is that we may an ticipate its continuate for several days longs [Columbus (Ohio) Journal, 14th. There is every prospect of an abundant and over

Bowing barvest, and the quality of gra too, will be insurpressed. There must be an immense surplus of wheat in this State tols season, and all that it wanting to realize the height of the farmer's hopes, is an adequate market, and a sound currency. [Tiffin (Ohio) Gazette. In no year have the rich lands of Ohio appeared

abundant, and especially in the Wheat buriest. There are several circumstances concurring make this crop unusually large. One is, that the omparative high price of wheat has induced the cultisce of a much greater number of acres; and ther is, that a favorable season has made the grain remarkably heavy. Wheat will probably be soubled in amount this year, in the counties usually the most productive in corn.

The Corn was supposed early in the season to be nackward, but is now in a most flourishing condi-Indeed, there appear to be no products this year, that are not abundant. Oats look well-Fruits, of all kinds, are plentiful. Apples, the chief or the fruits, load the trees, and even Peaches,

[Cin. Daily Chron. ILLINOIS.—The wheat crop is Illinois exceeds unlity. It is now nearly ready for cutting, and ooks unusually well. Probably there never was ne-fourth part as much on the ground in a single season, and it never was better. The corn crop does not look as well as the wheat. The season, thus far, has been cold and unfavorable, but there is a vast quantity of corn growing, and, although not quite as early as usual, it promises fair for an average crop.

MARYLAND.-Harvest in this county is now mpleted and the husbandman is busily engaged in garnering the rich and abundant crop which now has rewarded his labor. The wheat crop of the present season has exceeded that of any prior year in amount and quality. Here and there the rust and the smut have don rust and the smut have done some damage; but the average yield is more abundant than has ever heretofore been the case. The rye crop too has turned out well. The out fields are grouning be neath their load, now fast ripeuing for the sickle. And the green and luxuriant fields of corn, heretofore and yet enjoying scasonable and refreshing rains, give promise of an abundant product. In-deed, every department of vegetation is rich in promise and actual production.

[Williamsport (Md.) Bannes.

F General Bennett, late of Nauvoo, has replied to the charges of the Prophet, Joe Smith, and retorts upon him all his accusations with interest.

IF Rheumatic Pains are afflicting half the wo Tr. Recumule rains are a microing half the work per they may be cured speedily and most effectually by the application of Dr. Peters Flatters. All pains in the back of loins—all lumbage and general weakness here find a qu'ek and effectual remedy. The Lancages—Cough, Wors and Cordial—and the Pills, likewise prepared by Dr. Peter, are celebrated, for their wonderful cures are too widely known to call for more particular allusion. The suffering should not neglect these excellent remedies. The offices are at 459 Broadway and 125 Fulton-street.

and neglect these excellent remedies. The offices are at 459 Broadway and 125 Follow-treet.

Sann's Sarsaparilla.—In offering to the public a new preparation of Sarsaparilla, it is with pleasure the proprie tors are able to state that after devoting years to laberious Chemical experiments, they have succeeded in extracting the essential principles on which the active virtues of Sarsaparilla depend by the construction of an entirely new scientific and ingenious apparatus, invented expressly for this purpose, the successful operation of which in extracting the virtues of the true Sarsaparila renders it one of the great discoveries of the age, and after again combining this Extract with other articles selected from the Maieria Medical, it is formed into a compound that has been proved by practical experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of discase and restoring the patient to perfect health. All discases arising from an impore state of the blood or habit of the system, such as scrotua, obstinate cutameous eruptions, pimples, chronics one eyes, rheumatism, ring worm, enlargement and pain of the hones and joints, stubborn ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, and all discases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, are speedily cured by its use. The patient therefore who uses this preparation has all combined that can be useful to the removal of his compliant. The afficient are invited to the removal of his compliant. The afficient are invited to the rome of the proper and solid via the force and apprepriate to themselves the banetis this invaluable medicine can alone bestow. Frepsived and solid via Saraka & Go. 273 Breateway, corner Gold st. and by D. Sands & Co. 77 East Broadway, corner Gold st. and by D. Sands & Co. 77 East Broadway, corner Gold st. and the proper state of the discase and solid via year.

THE NEAR APPROACH OF THE MILLENISM OR GOLDEN AGE MATHEMATICALLY DEMONSTRATE: In the ASTRO-MAGNETIC ALMANAC for 1845. By H. H. sherwood, M. D. Published and for sale by Mr. Douglass, 156 Fulton-street.

IF Masters of Venocis and others arriving at this Port will colline us by giving to Adrian Bancker, Jr., who is our News Collector, all packages, files and reports, &c.,